

## ADDITIONAL TELEGRAPH

report to the secretary of the navy. In considering the question of coast defenses, the admiral states that the following harbors are entirely defenseless against a single iron clad: New York, Boston, San Francisco, Lake Ports, Hampton Roads, Norfolk, New Orleans, Philadelphia, Washington, Baltimore, Portland, Rhode Island, Key West, Charleston, Mobile, Savannah, Galveston, Pensacola, Wilmington, N. C., San Diego, Cal., Portsmouth, N. H., saying nothing of many other places of importance. Two heavy iron clads could commence at the eastern point and proceed along the coast to Texas, laying them all under contribution. In time of war, says the admiral, the torpedo system will be useless for protection in the absence of proper fortifications and guns. For the event of war we are not more prepared than we were a year ago, although we have made a beginning to repair simply the waste in our navy for the past twenty-five years. In the opinion of the admiral the first step toward the protection of the coast should be the construction of a squadron of heavy iron clads. The admiral argues at length in favor of substituting ships and points the success of the system in England, Germany and France.

## AN ARBITRATION COMMITTEE.

The president this afternoon received a deputation from Great Britain, who asked his co-operation in securing treaty between that country and the United States which shall provide for the amicable settlement of disputes of arbitration. The delegates included Lord Kinlaid, the Right Honorable Sir Lyon Playfair, M. P., Sir George Campbell, M. P., Sir John Swinburne, M. P., Mr. Halley Stewart, M. P., Mr. Benjamin Pickard, M. P., Mr. Wm. C. Cresswell, M. P., Mr. Wm. Cresswell, M. P., Mr. D. Provand, M. P., Mr. Octavius V. Morgan, M. P., Mr. Charles F. Fiske, of London, Mr. John Ingalls, of Glasgow, and Mr. John Wilson, of Durham, representatives of the trade congress. Accompanying the deputation were Mr. M. Jones, secretary of the peace association, London, the Rev. Mr. Howard B. Howard, Boston, Mr. John R. Wood and Philip C. Garrett, of Philadelphia, and the Rev. Dr. Eaton of New York.

Mr. Andrew Carnegie, of Pennsylvania, introduced the visitors to the president in a short address in which he presented the great importance of the question. The Right Honorable Lyon Playfair, representing the members of parliament, and Mr. John Wilson, representing the trade congress, also made short addresses in support of the movement. Mr. Playfair said: "Mr. President, I have the high honor to represent a deputation of twelve members of parliament who propose to present to you, as the head of this great nation, and through you to congress, a memorial in favor of the arbitration of the political differences when diplomatic agencies have failed to adjust them. This memorial has been signed by 223 members of the house of commons, or by more than one third of its whole number. It is really the outcome of an ardent desire on the part of the working men of the United Kingdom to perpetuate the friendship and peace which now happily exists between the kindred people of both sides of the Atlantic. International arbitration, if established, would only be one step further in the history of civilization. The time is favorable for a consideration of the question, because the whole world is startled at the new aspect of war, which the progress of science is making a huge engine for the brutal butchery of men and the wanton waste of property. Its increasing cost threatens the basis of national credit and even of national solvency. In ten years the cost of European armaments has increased by at least 25 per cent, while it amounts to 3 per cent of the whole earnings of Europe. The United States almost alone among nations can keep down its combatant expenditures because it does not anticipate war with foreign nations. It is here, therefore, rather than in Europe, that the proposals for arbitration might make really be made, at all events we might devise a treaty of arbitration between the United Kingdom and the United States. That would be a glorious example to other nations and might lead to the great Anglo-Saxon nations being the peacemakers of the world."

In his response the president said: "The people of my country boast that they can exhibit in their prosperity and development, more of the victories of peace than any other nation on the globe. At the same time our history demonstrates that we need yield to none in the spirit and patriotism which make war terrible. It seems to me that country thus demonstrating the advantages of peace and at the same time having no fear of the suspicion of weakness is in a favorable position to listen to the merits of the case you present, and to my mind there is nothing more touching or persuasive than the part the laboring men of England have taken in this movement. They speak for their freedom from increased cost of living induced by war. Nay, more, they speak for their homes, their families and their lives. I can not but think that there are object lessons before the working men of America which are readily waken their sympathy with our desire for a connection of international understanding which shall alleviate the death and distress which war brings to their households. I am sorry to be obliged to confess that the practical side of the question has received but little attention. I am reminded, too, that in the administration of government, difficulty often arises in the attempt to carefully apply ideas which, in themselves, challenge unequalled approval. Thus it may be that the friends of international arbitration will not be able to at once secure the adoption in its whole extent of their humane and beneficent scheme. But surely great progress should be made by sincere and hearty effort. I promise you a faithful and careful consideration of the matter, and I believe I may speak for the American people in giving the assurance that they desire to see the killing of men for the accomplishment of national ambition abolished and that they will gladly await the advent of peaceful methods in the settlement of national disputes."

## GOVERNMENT FINANCES.

The receipts of the government for October amounted to \$31,500,172, and the expenditures to \$12,474,632, being an excess of receipts of \$19,025,540. The decrease of the public debt for October is estimated at \$14,000,000.

## INDIAN AFFAIRS.

J. D. C. Atkins, commissioner of Indian affairs, in his annual report to the secretary of the interior, says that a review of the year shows continued progress on the part of the Indians. The progress shows itself all along the line in increased knowledge and experience as to the art of agriculture, in enlarged facilities for stock growing, in better buildings and better home appointments, and in the adoption of the dress and customs of the white man. Upon the subject of allotments to individuals, the commissioner says that the more the new policy is discussed among the Indians, the more they come to understand its object, and the more they see members of their tribes accepting individual holdings and having houses erected and farms fenced and cultivated the more they are grounding their opposition to the act and signifying their wish to accept the provisions. The report says that from the report of agents it is ascertained

ed that the area of land under cultivation has increased 25,000 acres over last year. Three thousand acres of new land have been broken. The increase in number of families engaged in agriculture is 1,500, and about 1,200 new houses have been erected. Farms are reported in better order and the cultivation of them more intelligent and systematic. Orchards are being planted, farm products marketed, and numerous other evidences of thrift and home life show their improvement.

## OVER THE OCEAN.

## Ireland.

DUBLIN, Oct. 31.—The appeal of Mr. William O'Brien, editor of the United Ireland, against the sentence of three months imprisonment imposed on him by the Mitcheltown court has been refused and the sentence of the lower courts confirmed. The charge of which Mr. O'Brien was convicted was of using seditious language under the crime act at a national league meeting at Mitcheltown. O'Brien arrived at Cork this morning and was given an enthusiastic reception. He started for Mitcheltown where the hearing of his appeal was to be held, in company of Messrs. Dillon and Harrington. A most exciting scene ensued in the court room at Mitcheltown when the decision confirming the sentence of the Mitcheltown court was announced. The room was immediately in uproar and people clustered about O'Brien to prevent the law officers from arresting him. Harrington contended that the police had no right to arrest Mr. O'Brien. A terrible struggle took place in the court room and in the passage leading to the street between Mr. O'Brien and his friends. The police finally succeeded in arresting Mr. O'Brien. The people remained in the street outside the court, clamoring for the rescue of Mr. O'Brien and vengeance upon the police.

On his way to Middleton, Mr. O'Brien alighted from the train at Queenstown Junction where he was greeted by an immense crowd of league members with banners and flags. Some of the crowd were mounted and all displayed in their hats the green cards of membership of the league. The cavalcade lined the roadside far beyond the depot. Mr. O'Brien drove to Carrigrohilly, where there was another imposing demonstration in his favor. An address was presented to him and in his reply Mr. O'Brien said he never before saw such a striking evidence of union spirit that had arisen among the Irish people. The thought of this inspiring spectacle would compensate him for the long and arduous journey. He asked the people to show a spirit of discipline and refrain from their purpose to march to Middleton. Reaching Middleton there was further demonstration. The police, however, interfered and suppressed it. As soon as Mr. O'Brien entered the court, the case for the crown was opened by Mr. Carson. Mr. O'Brien interrupted him, and addressing the recorder, volunteered to make a statement which, he said, would shorten the proceedings of court. He was not represented by counsel, he said, and asked permission to explain why he was not. Mr. Carson objected and the recorder said he preferred to hear the evidence proving the crown's case. Mr. Carson then continued for the crown.

The sentence of Mr. Mandeville, chairman of the board of poor law guardians of Mitcheltown, was also confirmed, and he was taken into custody. Mr. Mandeville was jointly charged with Mr. O'Brien for using seditious language at Mitcheltown and was sentenced to two months' imprisonment.

Joseph R. Cox, member of parliament for East Clare, received three summonses for seditious proceedings in the county of Clare. He will have a hearing at Ennis on Friday and another at Killybeg on Tuesday of next week.

The scene in the court room resulted from O'Brien's attempt to leave the building in order to speak to his friends. The inspector of police refused to let him go. Mr. O'Brien insisted on his right and struggled with the police when they stopped him. Mr. Harrington lent him assistance, but finding it useless to resist the police he returned to the solicitor's table and shouted for justice, declaring that Mr. O'Brien could not be legally arrested as no warrant had been signed. The recorder sided with Mr. Harrington and said that Mr. O'Brien should go. Mr. Stokes, magistrate thereupon shouted: "Do not let him go, I will be responsible for consequences." Mr. Harrington then exclaimed at the top of his voice: "see how justice is done. The judge's authority is defied." There were cries of "let him out," and a fierce struggle ensued between the people and the police guarding Mr. O'Brien. Meanwhile the magistrate had signed a warrant for the arrest of Mr. O'Brien and he was removed to the rear of the court house in custody.

Cork, Oct. 31.—The advice just received from Middleton say the people there are fearfully excited over the arrest of Mr. O'Brien. Twenty thousand persons are gathered around the court house, and rioting is feared.

## England.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—The Mark Lane Express, in its weekly review of the British grain trade, says: English wheat values are hardened. Prices are 6d. better. The sales of English wheat during the past week were 65,071 quarters, at 29s. 11d. against 48,968 quarters, at 30s. 3d. during the corresponding week last year. Flour is steady. Barley is in good inquiry and 6d. dearer. The values of foreign wheat are maintained. Liverpool quoted 1d. higher. Corn is in small supply at different prices. At today's market wheat was steady and the market firm. For corn the turn was dearer. Oats were 3d. to 6d. dearer. The prices of beans and peas were against buyers.

## Lake Shore News.

ALPENA, Mich., Oct. 31.—The schooner Mineral State, sailing at North Point, is pounding hard on the rocks. The crew have abandoned her.

The steam barge Isaac Man was water logged in Thunder bay and lost her deck load of lumber.

The steam barge Effingham, with the consorts Little Mason, Acropolis and Moss, which parted her tow line in the storm for five hours. The crew of the Mason was rescued by the Middle Island life saving crew. The consorts of Moss and Acropolis were rescued by the tug Molles.

The steam barge Arctic arrived this morning with two holes in her side. Her consorts Sherman and Mills, broke away off Osceola and went ashore. The crew are safe.

## Terrible Powder Explosion.

BUTTE, Mont., Oct. 31.—A most terrible explosion happened yesterday at the Accadia mine, which resulted in the death of two men, Joseph Lynch and Daniel O'Brien. It seems these two men went where fifty pounds of Giant powder was deposited, and by some unknown means this destructive element was exploded. Their bodies were literally torn to shreds. Not enough of either body was recovered to show the least semblance of a man. Both were married and had families living in this city.

## From the Effect of Injuries.

St. JOSEPH, Oct. 31.—Miss Minnie McDonald, who was injured by yesterday's accident, is dead. The accident killed three victims are at their homes in Atchison, Kansas.

## SPOKE TOO LOUD.

Two Pittsburghers Overhear a Plot Against Chicago's Jail.

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 31.—An evening paper publishes the following sensational story: A couple of well known gentlemen overheard something yesterday that was rather startling. The parties referred to reside in Allegheny, and being in the neighborhood of the union depot boarded the Chicago train for the purpose of crossing the river. They took a seat in the smoking car, next to a seat occupied by two men. Just before the train pulled out of the depot an old man with a white beard entered the car, carrying a box about two feet long and ten inches square. He spoke to the two men referred to and seating himself on the arm of their seat handed the box to one of them and in a low voice that could be overheard by the two Alleghenians said: "There's the box; now handle it carefully, for it won't take much to make it go off." This remark at once aroused the curiosity of the gentlemen who overheard it, and at once began to pay the strictest attention to what followed, although apparently deeply engaged perusing the papers which they were reading before them. The old man still retained his position on the arm of the seat and was heard to say: "Now you both know what to do. Just as soon as you get to Chicago go straight to Tom's place on South Hecate street, and stay there until the supreme courts decision has been made. That will be about Tuesday. Then go to see Parsons and find out what he wants, be very careful though, to watch that box all the time." By this time the train had nearly reached the Federal street depot, and as its speed began to decrease the old man arose and gave a hearty handshake to each of his friends and said: "You don't need to be afraid about going to the jail, for no one there knows you, and remember, that no difference what happens, they must never hang." The train stopped and with a hurried good bye the old man left the train. The two gentlemen who had overheard what was said, got up to leave the train also, and walked through the car in order to get a view of the two men who were apparently bound for Chicago. One was about 60 years of age, blond hair and fair complexion, with a German expression about his features. The other was very dark and wore a heavy beard, and looked to be about 45 years old. He was recognized as a man who had taken a very active part in one of the meetings addressed by Mrs. Parsons in Allegheny last winter. He had been seen there by one of the parties who had overheard the conversation and who had attended the meeting referred to. His name, however, could not be recalled. The only inference to be taken from the incident is that the parties were interested in the fate of the anarchists in Chicago, and apparently devised some plan for their relief, and accounting upon the ability of the Chicago authorities to recognize them as one of the prime factors to make it a success, it would, indeed, be strange if a rescue of the imprisoned men would be attempted by Pittsburghers, or that bombs be used for the purpose of avenging them should be made in this city. The two gentlemen who overheard the incident are well known and their statement can be relied upon.

## St. Paul Third National Quits.

ST. PAUL, Oct. 31.—The Third national bank has gone into voluntary liquidation. The bank has not done a paying business for some time past. It was caught for \$40,000 in the failure of the Mark Clark Transportation company, of St. Paul, and was the creditor of Reed & Maxwell, lumber men of Washburne, Wis., for \$208,000. The total loss to the stockholders on these two failures will be about \$190,000. President Mann states that the unsecured liabilities to the public aggregate \$125,000, and that this money is now awaiting for the owners. The bank assets are principally bills, receivable of which about twenty-five per cent. are considered good. The bank was organized in the summer of 1881 with a capital stock of \$500,000. It is not considered likely that the bank will be reorganized.

## None Reported Saved.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 31.—Every vessel known to have passed the scene of the propeller "Iron" wreck off Two Rivers, last Saturday, has undoubtedly reached port by this time and as none have reported picking up anyone on the lake, there is now no doubt that everyone aboard of her when she left Glen Haven is dead, as no one would have survived the exposure to this intense cold more than a few hours. The crew numbered twenty-six, and it is the low stage of water prevented the Vernon from landing at her two principal points, Charvoix and Frankfort.

## A Good Pick Up.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 31.—About 10:30 this morning an unknown sneak thief entered the office of the park commissioner in the city hall and stole a bag containing \$2,300 during the temporary absence of the secretary, General William F. Rogers, who obtained the money to pay off the park employees. The thief made a dash down the stairs and got away with the plunder. This is the last time in the office of General Rogers as secretary of the board, he having resigned to accept a superintendency of the soldiers' home.

## Dynamite Explosion.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—It is reported that a disastrous explosion occurred at one of the packing houses of the Atlantic Dynamite works, near McCainsville, N. J., and that six or seven men were badly injured.

## LATER.—Four men were instantly killed and three are missing. The names of the dead men are: John Tancher, H. H. Todd, Fred McDad and his brother Phil. The missing men are believed to have been in the vicinity of the mill at the time of the explosion and they cannot be found.

## Cotton Seed Oil Mill Fire.

CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 31.—A great conflagration is in progress this afternoon in the mills of the American Cotton Seed Oil company on East Sixth street. J. V. Lewis, president. At 2 p. m. one mill was beyond hope of being saved and the other was in great danger of being wholly destroyed. The loss at 2 p. m. will reach \$75,000. A much larger sum will be lost if the fire is not speedily checked. At 5 p. m. the fire had succeeded in confining the fire to the first building and were confident they could save the second.

## Gould-Sage Case Deferred.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—This evening District Attorney Martine said he had decided to defer taking action in the Gould-Sage case until next month. Lawyer Delancey, who presented the complaint for their indictment, has requested that he be given opportunity to answer the briefs of Gould's counsel.

## Fire at Lamotte.

St. LOUIS, Oct. 31.—Fire broke out in the business portion of Lamotte, Mo., early this morning and consumed the greater part of the town. Over a dozen business houses, including a hotel and several residences, were destroyed. There is no fire department nearer than Sedalia. An engine was sent out from there.

## Convention Closed.

ABILENE, Kan., Oct. 31.—The twentieth annual convention of the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Kansas closed today. A resolution favoring equal suffrage was suppressed after much discussion. The following trustees were elected: Rev. J. M. Cramer, Kansas City; Rev. F. D. Altman, Emporia; Rev. George D. Gotwald, Salina; Rev. G. B. Belmer, Peabody, and T. E. Dewey, Abilene.

## A Real Estate Racket.

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 31.—A Times Fort Scott, Kan., special says that Major Francis Tiernan, a prominent capitalist and real estate dealer, was assaulted on the street at 4 o'clock this afternoon by J. B. Williams, an old man who used a rapier. The trouble arose over a real estate matter between the two men. He had not been arrested at last accounts.

## Fell Through a Viaduct.

ATCHISON, Kan., Oct. 31.—Charles Zeigle, an employee of the Yates Ice company, fell through a rotten viaduct on Park street this morning, and sustained injuries from the effects of which he died at 1 o'clock.

## Night School.

At the Southwestern Business College, corner Douglas and Topeka ave. Each student receives personal instruction at his desk, thus avoiding all embarrassment. Persons can enter at any time with equal advantage. 141st

## Location Wanted.

Wanted to lease for 4 lots close in with railroad facilities for Architectural Iron Foundry, Jail and Machine Works. Address Stewart Bros., city. 141st

## Notice.

All Drivers have positive orders to prevent passengers from getting on and off front platform of cars, or standing on the same. Passengers must keep off the front platform. WICHITA STREET RY CO. 66-47

SOMETHING NICE FOR THE BOYS!

They all Cry for Them!

An Elegant Hard Wood Express Wagon given with every Childs' Suit or Childs' Overcoat purchased at our Store worth \$5.00 or over. We have the largest stock, the most complete line, the best made and best fitting childrens clothing ever shown in Kansas.

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-- GRAND -- AUCTION -- SALE --

-- OF --

Fine Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry and Silverware!

The Entire Stock of

MR. A. A. POST,

In Connection with that of T. M. Fry, of Emporia, will be offered at auction in the new store of Mr. Post, 405 Douglas avenue, commencing on Wednesday, Nov. 2nd at 2:30 p. m., and continue daily at 10:30 a. m., 2:30 and 7:30 p. m.

Mr. Post having purchased the entire stock of T. M. Fry, of Emporia, an old established jeweler of that place, and being

IN NEED OF READY MONEY,

Has concluded to offer it in connection with his large and fine stock at auction. Ladies are particularly invited to attend this Sale. Chairs will be furnished for them.

MR. A. A. J. COMRIE  
Will Conduct the Sale.

THE LEADING QUESTION ELECTION DAY!

Why Is It That Such Crowds Trade At

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BECAUSE,

1st. They carry the Largest, Latest and best Assorted stock in the state.

2nd. With the largest stock they carry an amount of goods they sell. They sell cheaper than any house in the city.

3rd. A child can buy as cheap as a man. All goods marked in Plain figures. One price to all. The leading DRY GOODS and MILLINERY EMPORIUM of the city.

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THIS WEEK ONLY.

All wool fancy check tricot, worth 75 cents,	at	55
Pretty line fancy check English worsted, worth 30 cents,	at	19
Ladies' kid gloves, black and colors, worth \$1.25,	at	87
Ladies' all wool cashmere hose, worth 30 cents,	at	19
Grey blankets, worth \$1.25,	at	85
Grey blankets, worth \$2.50,	at	1.99
White blankets, worth \$1.25,	at	85
Pink shade blankets, very fine, worth \$3.50,	at	2.48

Ladies and Misses' Cloaks at prices that will fairly set you wild. We are going to sell them for less money than any house in Wichita.

OUR MILLINERY DEPARTMENT

Offers you rare chances in ribbons.

6 all silk ribbon	8c	12 all silk ribbon	12 1-2
6 all silk ribbon	8c	12 all silk ribbon	15
18 velvet ribbon, worth 60 cents			32 1-2

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